

**33008 to 33068—Continued.****33014 to 33068—Continued.**

The seeds of this spreading leguminous Chinese shrub were received under the name *Sophora viciifolia*, which was published by Hance in 1881. However, in 1796 Salisbury had published the name *Sophora viciaefolia* for the plant now generally known as *Virgilia capensis*. As it is not allowable to use the same specific name more than once in the same genus, *Sophora viciifolia* Hance is rejected as a homonym. The next name applied to this species was *Sophora moorcroftiana davidi* Franchet; and as it is considered to be distinct from the Indian plant, *S. moorcroftiana*, it is here raised to specific rank.

*Sophora davidi* was found by Hance in the vicinity of Ichang, in the province of Hupeh, and is also known to grow in the province of Shensi, in China.

**33062. VIBURNUM COTINIFOLIUM D. Don.**

*Distribution.*—A spreading shrub, often 10 feet high, growing at an altitude of 6,000 to 11,000 feet on the slopes of the Himalayas between Kashmir and Kumaon in the northern part of India.

**33063. VIBURNUM PHLEBOTRICHUM Sieb. and Zucc.**

*Distribution.*—Wooded mountain slopes in the islands of Hondu and Kiushu in Japan.

**33064. VIBURNUM PUBESCENS Pursh.****33065. VIBURNUM RHYTIDOPHYLLUM Hemsl.**

*Distribution.*—A shrub with large, coarsely wrinkled leaves found in the Patung district of the province of Hupeh, China.

**33066. VIBURNUM SARGENTI Koehne.**

See No. 30847 for previous introduction.

**33067. VIBURNUM WRIGHTII Miq.**

*Distribution.*—On the hillsides and mountain slopes of the Hakodate peninsula in the island of Hokushu in Japan.

**33068. × PHYSALIS BUNYARDI Hort.**

"This is a cross between *Physalis francheti* and *P. alkekengi*. The colored calyces are much less in size than those of *P. francheti*, and in general appearance the hybrid is about intermediate between the parents. When the growths are cut and the calyces fully colored, the leaves are still in a fresh condition, and for this reason as well as for the less stiff character of the shoots as compared with *P. francheti*, the hybrid may be more valued for use in decorative purposes." (*Gardeners' Chronicle*, vol. 38, 1905, p. 315, fig. 123.)

**33069 and 33070. DIOSPYROS KAKI L. f. Persimmon.**

From Wakamatsu, Japan. Presented by Rev. H. Loomis, American Bible Society, Yokohama. Received March 7, 1912.

Cuttings of the following:

**33069. Hassaku.**

**33070. Mishiradzu.** "I have grown this variety in my garden for several years and regard it as one of the very best. It is a prolific bearer (the name signifies that the tree takes no thought of itself), it is rich in flavor, very sweet, and not astringent. In size and appearance it resembles *Gema*." (*Loomis*.)